World Bank's Indictment for mis-management in power sector

154. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has, recently, sent a letter to Government of India indicating the power sector for gross mismanagement in National Thermal Power Corporation, Central Electricity Authority and State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, what are the details of the allegations; and

(c) what is Government's reaction on each of the points raised by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) At the instance of the Ministry of Power, comments of the India office of the World Bank regarding implementation of some of the Bank assisted power projects were received. Their perception of the problems encountered during the project and implementation stage have been noted by the Government of India.

Cost of electricity production

155. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of production of electricty—(i) thermal (ii) hydel and (iii) atomic, at the point of generation and what is its cost upto the selling point;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to standardise single rate for consumers of electricity in India; and

(c) what is the manner in which Government would reconcile the electricity rates chargeable by private sector companies proposed to be allowed in the power sector, considering the above facts regarding costs of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Based on the information available in the provisional/audited accounts of State Electricity Boards, the average cost of generation of thermal and hydel power stations in the country during 1990-91 was 74.31 paise/kwh for thermal and 16.89 paise/kwh for hydel power. The cost of supplying power at the point of distribution on All India basis was 110.33 paise during 1990-91, which has since increased to 120.99 paise/kwh during 1991-92. The cost of supply of atomic power to the State Electricity Boards ranges from 57 paise to Rs. 1.41 paise/kwh for different stations which would work out to 83.5 paise/kwh on an average.

(b) No proposal for enforcing uniform tariff for all consumers of electricity in India is under consideration.

(c) Through a Notification dated 31.3.1992, the Central Government has notified the normative parameters and factors relevant for determination of the tariff for sale of electricity for generating companies including private sector companies as contemplated in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Power tariff for farm sector

156. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Finance Minister has, recently, urged the State Governments to increase the minimum electricity tariff for agriculture sector to 60 piase per unit, as per the report in the Times of India, of the 9th January, 1993 captioned "Increase Minimum Power Tariff for Farm Sector: F.M.";

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in this regard and what is the reaction of each of the State Governments in the matter and how many of them are implementing the decision; and

(c) what steps Government propose to prevail upon other States to emulate such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In his inaugural address to the Power Ministers' Conference held on 8th and 9th January, 1993, the Finance Minister had urged that the minimum tariff for supply of power to the agricultural sector should be fixed at 60 paise per unit. The Conference, however, decided that the minimum agricultural traiff may be levied at 50 paise per unit for the present, for implementation by all States by the end of March, 1993. So far, 10 States and one Union Territory have reportedly adopted the minimum agricultural traiff of 50 paise per unit while the remaining States have resolved to implement it as per an Action Plan, adopted in the above Conference.

गुजरात की विद्युत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन न किया जाना

157. **श्री रामसिंह राठवा** : क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि गैस आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने और भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने में प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी उलझनों तथा मशीनों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण गुजरात की विद्युत परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाओं पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में फिजूलखर्ची की जांच की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) सरकार ने इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० रंगैया नायडू : (क) से (ङ) ईंधन सप्लाई और मशीनरी की उपलब्धता से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के फलस्वरूप गुजरात की कुछेक विद्युत परियोजनाओं में विलम्ब हुआ है । भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण, ऐसा बताया गया है कि किसी भी परियोजना में विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है । जिन परियोजनाओं के मामले में विलम्ब हुआ है उनमें कुछ लिग्नाइट विस्तार, सिक्का विस्तार चरण-दो, उत्राण संयुक्त साइकिल विद्युत परियोजना (सी. सी.पी.पी.) तथा कवास, सी.सी.पी.पी. शामिल हैं ।

राज्य सरकार और विद्युत मंत्रालय इन परियोजनाओं के कार्य की सघन मानिटरिंग कर कर रहे हैं तथा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए अपेक्षित कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड का अनुसंधान एवं विकास सत्र

158. **श्री सोमपाल** : क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1992 में जयपुर में केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड का चार दिवसीय अनुसंधान एवं विकास सत्र आयोजित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सत्र में विद्युत उत्पादन, ऊर्जा संरक्षण और विद्युत आपूर्ति को सुप्रवाही बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या सुझाव दिए गए; और

(ग) सरकार इन सुझावों का किस प्रकार से उपयोग करने का इरादा रखती है ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० रंगैया नायडू) : (क) जी, हां ।